o far-reaching in its effects that the sons of then everywhere shall come to look upon our ag as the symbol of freedom, justice and peace and individual happiness!

EN. WHEELER HEARTILY GREETED. General Joe Wheeler, who was received with inthusiastic applause, responded to the toast, 'The South's Past in the War." He said in

Prom the earliest history of our country in all conflicts of arms the Southern people have done by the service. When the call to arms was sounded a few months ago the people of no part of our country responded with more between and devotien than did those of the Southern States, and none were more anxious than they to encounter their country's foeman. The list officer to give up his life upon the sea was the gallant Bagley, of North Carolina, and the list officer to fall in battle on land was the gallant Capron, from a family proudly claimed by the State of Florida, that land of sun and lowers. While it is true that there was no disinctive Southern organization in the Cuban mampaign, yet every State in the South was represented in the fegular regiments and the 1st 7olunteer Cavalry. The same is true regarding the regular regiments which were at Manila, while one of the best regiments of our Army in the Philippines was the 1st Volunteer Infantry rom the State of Tennessee.

The Postmaster-General, Charles Emory

The Postmaster-General, Charles Emery Smith, responded to the toast "The War as an Scho of Independence Hall." He said in part:

as we look back to Independence Hall Just as we look back to Independence Hall and its Declaration as the charter of our freedom, so through the coming ages will millions of rescued and advancing people in the fair Antilles and the far Orient look back to the great Republic and to the Administration of President McKinley as opening for them the pathway of life and liberty.

Who could have haited Sampson or Schley or Dewey? Who would have stopped Shafter or Wheeler or Miles or Merritt? Then, with their mission triumphantly fulfilled, who would rejounce the fruits and refuse to meet the consequence? Shall we faiter through confessed fear that we cannot cope with the acknowledged

mence? Shall we falter through confessed fear that we cannot cope with the acknowledged lifficulties of the past? Are the American blood and the American brain unable to do on a small scale what England and Holland have successfully mastered on a broad field? Rather let us manfully and bravely accept our responsibilities, and let this war and this peace, in its faith and its fruits, in its aims and its aspiration, be the true echo of the ever-living, ever-ringing independence Hall.

The other speakers were George R. Peck, of Chicago, upon "The New Union"; Stephen "Meara, of "The Boston Journal," upon "Sanlago, the Plymouth Rock of Cuban Freedom"; oseph F. Johnson, Governor of Alabama, upon The State Government's Answer to the Call of Arms'; Charles F. Warwick, Mayor of Philalelphia, upon "What the Liberty Bell Says about It"; General S. M. B. Young, who filled he place assigned to General A. R. Chaffee and spoke to the toast, "The Volunteer as Viewed by a Regular in Command"; Congressian Evan Settle, of Kentucky, who spoke for 'oseph Bailey, and Lieutenant Richmond P. Bobson, who was the last speaker.

THE PEACE PARADE. PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE PROCESSION IN AT-

LANTA'S STREETS.

Atlanta Dec. 15.-The second day of the Atanta Peace Jubilee opened auspiciously. The President spent the morning in his room. He vas seen by Colonel William A. Hemphill, presilent of the Jubilce Association, and several ther prominent citizens. The ovation given to President McKinley at the Capitol yesterday by he members of the Legislature was the greatest seception ever given to an American citizen in Atlanta, and his speech in relation to the care of Confederate dead has fired the hearts of Southerners with admiration for the Chief Ex-

The feature of to-day was the civic and miliary parade, which passed through the streets n the afternoon to Exposition Park. The paof Grand Marshal A. J. West. In the lines were dx thousand infantry, ten thousand school chil-Iren, four hundred carriages, one thousand nembers of secret orders, five hundred Confedgate veterans under command of General Wheeler, one thousand laboring men, one hunired Grand Army men, and representatives of of the South.

The President and other guests in carriages were at the head of the line. They were escorted by the 3d New-Jersey and 15th Pennsylrania, which came over from their winter camp compelled to bow almost continuously in re-iponse to the cheers from the crowd and from the windows of the buildings along the route of march. At Ponce de Leon-ave, the President ind party reviewed the parade. Among those on he stand with him were Major-General Shafter, drs. McKinley, George R. Peck, Lyman J. Gage, Tharles Emory Smith, Charles F. Warwick, Sec-Tharles Emory Smith, Charles F. Warwick, Sec-etary Long, Lieutenant Hobson, John Addison Porter, Governor Alien D. Candler, Mayor Col-in, Colonel William A. Hemphill and ex-Gov-

After the parade had passed the reviewing stand the President and the other guests of the sity were driven to Piedmont Park, where they were the guests of the Piedmont Driving Club it luncheon. Among the arrivals to-day were General Will-

Among the arrivals to-day were General Will-am R. Shafter, Governor Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, and the Alabama Legislature: ex-Mayor Fitzpatrick, ex-Postmaster Daniels, ex-Congressman Coleman, H. C. Leate and M. J. Banders, of New-Orleans, and the following party from Nashville: John W. Thomas, presi-lent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, and Mrs. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Jardner, W. P. Rutland, John Wilson and J. T.

President McKinley stated to-day that a brigade or troops would be sent to Atlanta. "I preed a brigade sent to Atlanta, and thought

THE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY.

TO VISIT THE CAPITAL OF ALABAMA TO-DAY AND GO ON TO SAVANNAH TO-MORROW.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15.-The President's party will cave Atlanta at 1 , m. for Tuskegee, Ala. The doubt rip will be made over the Atlanta and West Point could could to Chehaw, A'a. Here the special train will tion se abandoned and the party will go on a narrow-pauge road for the remainder of the journey-six

mies. Tuskegce will be reached at 8 o'clock to-norrow morning, and the President will address the students of the Tuskegce Normal School, the natitution presided over by Booker T. Washing-

netitution presided over by Booker T. Washingon.

The departure from Tuskegee will be made at 1

k. m., and the party will reach Montgomery at 2.45
yclock, where they will be the guests of the Govurner and Legislature of Alabama for three hours.
The train is due in Savannah at 3 a. m. Saturday,
Here a review of the troops in camp will be held,
and at night a banquet will be given to the Presitent and party by citizens of Savannah at the Defoot Potel. Sunday will be spent quietly in Sarannah, and the train will start for Macon at 2
yclock Monday morning. The three hours in Macon
will be devoted to a review of the enlisted men in
the First Corps, under the command of General
Wilson. Augusta will have the President for four
yours, the train starting on the return trip to
Washington at 7:29 c'clock Monday night.

PRESIDENT'S WORDS APPROVED. Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15.-The Georgia Legislature s-day adopted resolutions commending the Presitent's speech yesterday referring to Federal care of Confederate dead. The resolutions also approve resident McKinley's course in the Spanish War.

STRICT NEUTRALITY AT ST. THOMAS. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Dec. 15.-The United States Quartermester's steamer Gypsum King, which arrived here yesterday from Porto Rico in order to be docked, has been prevented from so doing by the Danish Government officials, who take the ground that it would be a violation of the neutrality laws to permit her to do so. The pfficials, however, have cabled to Copenhagen for instructions.

BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL AT HAVANA. Mexico City, Dec. 15.-Lionel Carden, the British has been appointed British Consul-

HAUL IT DOWN?"

HIS ADDRESS IN THE AUDITORIUM AT PIEDMONT PARK, ATLANTA-DISCUSSES THE NATION'S DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Atlanta, Dec. 15.-President McKinley made an address at the Auditorium in Pledment Park this afternoon. Seven thousand people rose from their seats as he entered the Auditorium. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" amid considerable applause, but when the strains of "Dixie" filled the building the crowd cheered wildly. President McKinley stood up and waved his hat above his head. Colonel W. A. Hemphill, president of the Jubilee Committee, made the opening speech. He was followed by Governor Candler in an address of welcome on behalf of the State.

As the President stepped forward the audience applauded heartily. His speech was punctuated by frequent applause, but there were no outbursts similar to that which marked his reference to the Confederate dead yesterday. In his speech the President said:

"I cannot withhold from this people my profound thanks for their hearty reception and the goodwill which they have shown me everywhere and in every way since I have been their guest. I thank them for the opportunity which this occasion gives me of meeting and greeting them, and for the pleasure it affords me to participate with them in honoring the Army and the Navy, to whose achievements we are indebted for one of the most brilliant chapters of American history.

"Other parts of the country have had their public thanksgivings and jubilees in honor of the historic events of the last year, but nowhere has there been greater rejoicing than among the people here, the gathered representatives of the South. I congratulate them upon their accurate observation of events which enabled them to fix a date which insured them the privilege of being the first to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace by the American and Spanish

"Under hostile fire on a foreign soil, fighting in a common cause, the memory of old disagreements has faded into history. From camp and campaign there comes the magic healing which has closed ancient wounds and effaced their scars. For this result every American patriot will forever rejoice. It is no small indemnity for the cost of the war. This Government has proved itself invincible in the recent war, and out of it has come a nation which will remain indivisible forevermore.

PATRIOTISM OF THE SOUTH.

"No worthier contributions have been made in patriotism and in men than by the people of these Southern States. When at last the opportunity came they were eager to meet it, and with promptness responded to the call of country. Intrusted with the able leadership of men dear to them, who had marched with their fathers under another flag, row fighting under the old flag again, they have gloriously helped to defend its spotless folds and added new lustre to its shining stars. That flag has been planted in two hemispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

"The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a President or a Congress, but of the people. An Army whose valor we admire and a Navy whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

"The peace we have won is not a selfish trucof arms, but one whose conditions presage good to humanity. The domains secured under the treaty to be acted upon by the Senate came to us not as the result of a crusade of conquest, but as the reward of temperate, faithful and until Paine's celery compound led all remedies. fearless response to the call of conscience, which ade consisted of ten divisions, under command | could not be disregarded by a liberty-loving and Christian people.

"We have so borne ourselves in the conflict and in our intercourse with the Powers of the world as to escape complications and give universal confidence of our high purpose and unselfish sacrifices for struggling peoples.

"The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only Ive hundred civic organizations from all parts | just begun. The most serious work is still before us, and every energy of heart and mind must be bent and the impulses of partisanship subordinated to its faithful execution. This is the time for earnest, not faint, hearts.

THE TASK OF THE TIME.

"'New occasions teach new dutles.' To this Nation, and every nation, there come formative periods in its life and history. New conditions will be met only by new methods. Meeting these conditions hopefully and facing them bravely and wisely is to be the mightlest test of American virtue's capacity. Without abandoning past limitations, traditions and principles, but by meeting present opportunities and obligations, we shall show ourselves worthy of the great trust which civilization has imposed

"At Bunker Hill, liberty was at stake; at Gettysburg, the Union was the issue; before Manila and Santiago, our armies fought not for gain or revenge, but for human rights. They contended for the freedom of the oppressed, for whose welfare the United States has never failed to lend a hand to establish and uphold, and, I believe, never will. The glories of the war cannot be dimmed, but the result will be incom-

believe, never will. The giories of the dimmed, but the result will be incomplete and unworthy of us unless supplemented by civil victories, harder possibly to win, in their way no less indispensable.

"We will have our difficulties and our embarrassments. They follow all victories and accompany all great responsibilities. They are inseparable from every great movement or reform. But American capacity has triumphed over all in the past. Doubts have in the end vanished. Apparent dangers have been averted or avoided, and our history shows that progress has come so naturally and steadily on the heels of new and grave responsibilities that as we look back upon the acquisition of territory by our fathers, we are filled with wonder that any doubt could have existed or any apprehension could have been felt of the wisdom of their action or their capacity to grapi4e with the then untried and mighty problems.

READY FOR RESPONSIBILITIES.

READY FOR RESPONSIBILITIES.

"The Republic is to-day larger, stronger and better prepared than ever before for wise and profitable developments in new directions. Even if the minds of some of our own people are still disturbed by perplexing and anxious doubts, in which all of us have shared and still

doubts, in which all of us have shared and still share, the genius of American civilization will. I believe, he found both original and creative, and capable of subserving all the great interests which shall be confided to our keeping.

"Forever in the right, following the best impulses and clinging to high purposes, using properly and within right limits our power and opportunities, honorable reward must inevitably follow. The outcome cannot be in doubt.

"We could have avoided all the difficulties that its across the pathway of the Nation if a few months ago we had coldly ignored the piteous appeals of the starving and oppressed inhabitants of Cuba. If we had blinded ourselves to the conditions so near our shores and turned a deaf car to our suffering neighbors, the issue of territorial expansion in the Antilles and the East Indies would not have been raised.

of territorial expansion in the Antilles and the East Indies would not have been raised.

"But could we have justified such a course? Is there any one who would now declare another to have been the better course? With less humanity and less courage on our part, the Spanish flag, instead of the Stars and Stripes, would still be floating at Cavité, at Ponce and at Santiago, and a 'chance in the race of life' would be wanting to millions of human beings who today call this Nation noble, and who, I trust, will live to call it biessed.

"Thus far we have done our supreme duty. Shall we now, when the victory won in war is written in the treaty of peace, and the civilized world applauds and waits in expectation, turn timidly away from the duties imposed upon the country by its own great deeds? And when the mists fade and we see with clearer vision, may

COLGATE&CO'S | FLAG IN TWO HEMISPHERES. | FOUR GENERATIONS USE PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Together With William P. De Forest, of Brooklyn, They Enthusiastically Tell of the Wonderful Cures This Greatest of Remedies Has Effected.



William P. De Forest, of Brooklyn, was a druggist for twenty-five years, ten years of which he was proprietor of the big drug store at the corner of Classon and Greene avenues. Mr. De Forest catered to a very prosperous residence neighborhood. Here is what Mr. De Forest says to-day about

Paine's celery compound: "My experience when a pharmacist taught me

to recognize an honest, worthy remedy, and my thing. Steadily and surely the demand grew

"My customers never hesitated in assigning a reason for their choice, and unanimously said it benefited them more than any prescription that could be suggested for blood diseases, nervousness, torpid liver, bad kidneys or any of their

we not go forth rejoicing in a strength which has been employed solely for humanity and always been tempered with justice and mercy, confident of our ability to meet the exigencies which await, because confident that our course is one of duty and our cause that of right?"

After three chore, there is the confident of the course is one of duty and our cause that of right?"

Is one of duty and our cause that of right?"

After three cheers for McKinley had been given with a xill at the conclusion of his speech, General Wheeler rose from his seat on the platform. Then came such enthusiasm as is seldom seen. For three minutes the audience cheered and waved their hats. Over and over again the little Southern General tried to begin his speech, and again ard again he was compelled to wait for the cheers to stop. Then the band played "Dixie," and once more the crowd broke into frantic cheers. General Wheeler eulogized the President, and expressed his great pleasure at the reception given to Mr. McKinley.

pleasure at the reception given to Mr. McKinley

Lieutenant Hobson responded to loud calls

Lieutenant Hobson responded to loud calls with an impassioned speech, in which he drew the attention of his hearers not only to the bravery of the American soldiers and sailors, but to the chivalry and bravery of the Spanish soldiers, especially of Admiral Cervera.

Generals Shafter and Lawton scarcely more than bowed their acknowledgments to the plaudits, and the meeting closed with a short speech by Governor Johnson of Alabama, in which he referred to his State's honor in tooscasing two

referred to his State's honor in possessing two such distinguished sons as Wheeler and Hobson. The President's party then drove back to their

Generals Shafter and Lawton was run into by a streetcar, and the two distinguished officers were thrown to the street. Neither was hurt, and both were taken into another carriage. A public reception at the Governor's mansion had

to be postponed on account of the lateness of the Auditorium meeting.

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Montreal, Dec. 15 .- The jury in the case of

Encyclopedia, 1875.

On the way the carriage in which were

R R. Bennett & Son are among the best-known liverymen in the Borough of Brooklyn. For twenty-four years Mr. Bennett has been in the business, and during that time he has perfected Bennett's invalid coach, which, by a marvellous use of springs and cushions, combines a coach and ambulance at the same time. It was in one of Mr. Bennett's coaches that Cornelius Vanderbilt was taken to the "Valiant" when he left his home in Fifty-seventh street. New York, to go to Newport after his paralytic stroke, in 183a, and at Newport another coach was waiting for him.

New York, to go to Newport after his paralytic stroke, in 1826, and at Newport another coach was waiting for him.

"Know Paine's celery compound?" said Mr. Bennett. "Why, four generations of my family are using that priceless remedy to-day. We are never without it. Mr. De Forest was right when he said we would have no hesitation in speaking of it.

spot about me I don't know it. How it is now it. How it is most in the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving cards to voters who registered ought to be abolished. John Sabine Smith followed Mr. Quigg same way I did a few months ago. You see, the irregular hours of our business is wearing on the irregular hours of our business is wearing on the irregular hours of our business is wearing on the irregular hours of our business is wearing on the irregular hours of our business is wearing on the irregular hours of our business is wearing on the irregular hours of our business is wearing on the irregular hours of our business is wearing in talk about needed also, Mr. Quigg said and the system of privation and the irregular hours of our "First, there is my father, Abraham D. Ben-

kindred ailments.

"I can cite any number of cases where Paine's celery compound has been regarded as a boon, but I will cite only one, and that is enough to the merits of the remedy.

"Go," sald Mr. De Forest, "down to R. R.

"First, there is my father, Abraham D. Bernett. He is 86 years old to-day, but as strong and to-day he is as slivery was been regarded as a boon, but I will cite only one, and that is enough to thought he was failing fast. He had rheumatism His liver was bad and his kidneys were in a very bad condition.

"Some one, I do not know who, recommended house, and we will always baye it."

THE BOSTON POST ROAD SAVED.

MAMARONECK TRUSTEES DEFEAT THE

SCHEME OF THE PORT CHESTER STREET

RAILROAD COMPANY.

AN ENGINEER CONVICTED.

ING DEATH IN A RAILROAD COLLISION.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

"The Perfected American Watch, in its sim-

plicity, accuracy, permanency and cheapness,

art. The American Watch Co., at Waltham,

transferred to the New World."-Chambers's

and has revolutionized the industry it has

keeping good time all over the world. The

are unequalled and unquestioned. A book

reputation and value of the Waltham Watch

about Waltham Watches sent free on request.

American Waltham Watch Co.,

Waltham, Mass.

represents the highest stage in the watchmakers'

Mass., has constructed 500,000 of these watches

There are now 8,000,000 Waltham Watches

Bennett's livery stable, inquire for Mr. Bennett and ask him if he has ever taken Paine's celery compound to him, and I purchased ask him if he has ever taken Paine's celery chased a bottle for him. From the very day he began taking it he began to improve. His liver and kidneys resumed their normal functions, his rheumatism left him, and to-day he enjoys per-

fect health.

"After that I became worn out—you know what that means; my sleep was irregular, my nerves shattered and my general health miserable. A dector told me it would be necessary for me to take a long rest away from my business, but my father said: Take Paine's celery compound. I did, and to-day if there is a weak spot about me I don't know it.

"Mean of the law to secure secrecy of the enrolment was needed. The provisions for primary elections in the summer to select delegates to State conventions months in advance of the conventions were wrong, and should be amended. Some amendments in the general ballot law were needed also, Mr. Quigg said, and the system of giving eards to voters who registered ought to be

"But that is not all." interposed the father.

"But that is not all, interposed the father,
"My little grandson has been aided, too. His
liver was torpid and he became thin. Out came
Paine's celery compound, and to-day he is as
strong and likely a lad as any I know.

BROTHERS SEEK BANKRUPTCY.

HEAVY LIABILITIES AGAINST HERMAN AND

The proposition of the Port Chester Street Rallroad Company to cut up the beautiful and his-toric Boston Post Road was almost unanimously terday filed bankruptcy petitions with the clerk of the United States Court. Their last place of busidefeated on Wednesday night by the village trus-tees of Mamaroneck. Some of the trustees stated that the Board favored a trolley line to connect Post Chester and Rye with Mamaroneck, where i junction can be formed with the Mamaroneck road for White Plains and Hudson River towns, road for White Plains and Hudson River towns, but that it was unalicerably opposed to the destruction of the Post Road, and that the electric companies must take another route. The opposition to the trolley was led by Trustee Jacob Halstead, who made a strong plea in favor of preserving for all time the historic thoroughfare. The friends of the trolley company were led by ex-Trustee John W. Hiney, and threatened to make the question an issue at the coming spring election, but, nowwithstanding those attempts at intimidation, the franchise was defeated by a vote of 6 to 1. The trolley company, if it new reaches Mamaroneck, will be obliged to parallel the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and form its junction with the Mamaroneck, White Plains and Tarrytown line at the railroad station, instead of Independence Square, the centre of the village. With the defeat of the scheme at Mamaroneck, it is believed that the Post Road is safe, as the people of Rye have finally forced the company to take unobjectionable streets, and it is known that the property-owners of Larchmont are almost a unit against any proposition to disfigure and destroy the drives of the Mador.

AN ENGINEER CONVICTED. FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER FOR CAUS-Montreal, Dec. 15.—The jury in the case of Cordelia Viau, accused of the murder of her husband, Isider Poiriere, of St. Canut, on November 27, 1837, brought in a verdict of guilty this evening, and the prisoner was immediately sentenced to be hanged on March 10. The trial of the woman's accomplice, Samuel Parslow, who, it is alleged, killed Poiriere at his wife's instigation, will now be proceeded with. The defence will attempt to prove that Parslow was hypnolized by Mrs. Poiriere.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

stores which vent there.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL-RECEP-TION AND DINNER TO COLONEL SEXTON

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.-The Executive Council of in the chair. The purpose of the meeting is to pre-pare for the National Encampment in this city next fail, but the only work done to-day was the appointment of September 4 to 9 for the encamp-ment. The Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army size met to arrange preliminaries. There was a reception and dinner to Colonel Sexton to-night.

Herman and Louis Liebmann, for years well known in Brooklyn as drygoods merchants, yes-FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ness was the Liebmann Arcade, in the heart of the drygoods district. They were formerly associated with Frederick Loeser, but of late years they have not been in good condition financially, and have made many changes in partnership matters. The schedules filed by the brothers are substantially alike, and they file individually and collectively a total indebtedness of \$218,121.28, unse cured, to eighteen creditors, and \$24,000, secured to two creditors. The latter are Edward Steinhardt, for \$19,000, secured by 100 shares of stock in the Liebmann Bros. Company, which is given as of no value, and Edward H. Smith, for \$14,000, secured by a mortgage on property at No. 23 Tillary-st., while the petition says is now worth \$10,000. Among the unsecured creditors are James D. Ferguson, an | business in Fulton-st., near Flatbush-ave., for \$7,708.52, and John Hanscom, also mentioned as an essignee of John Wood, \$136.90. The Central National Bank of Manhattan is a creditor to the amount of \$25,205 12 on three notes, on which the Liebmanns are indorsers, and Camille E. Lacy, assignee of the late John Owings, formerly a member of the firm of Liebmann Bros. & Owings, is credited with \$19,396 51, \$10,000 of this sum being due the late Colon Owings, and representing the Liebmanns' liability in indemnifying Mrs. Owcured by a mortgage judgment. John E. Mcfor a total of \$14,993.50. Frederick and Gusta Loeser are creditors to the extent of \$22,088.68 for rental for the property at Fulton and Tillary sts., formerly occupied by the Liebmanns. The Sprague National Bank is a creditor to the extent of \$20, 255 77, holding four notes. The Mutual Life Insur ance Company of Manhattan has judgments against the Liebmanns for \$50,321 29, representing the company's loss in the big building called "The Universal," at Washington and Tillary sts. The estate of Joseph Liebmann holds notes aggregating about \$18,000, and the firm of S. Liebmann's Sons, brewers, holds two notes amounting to \$12,250, and is creditor for moneys lent to the Liebmanns in the sum of \$12,000. This amount, it is alleged, its outlawed by the statute of limitations. G. S. Sivenberg & Co. also appear as creditors to the extent of \$2,000 or more. There are no assets of any value. The petitioners set forth that they possess certain small amounts of personal property which is exempt from selzare under the laws of the State. It is pretty well understood that the building of the Liebmanns. They were highly successful merchants when they began that venture in the early eighties, but the drygoods district suddenly took a move to the vicinity of Fultonstoness which vent there. Universal," at Washington and Tillary sts. The

the National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic met here to-day, with Colonel James A. Sexton, the National Commander,

the appointment of a committee of seven to draft proposed amendments to the Election laws and report to the next meeting of the County Committee was passed. In the course of the discussion George B. Deane declared that he thought meddling with the Election laws hurt the Republican party in the city, and that the best way would be to repeal all the amendments to the Election laws passed in the last fifteen years. Mr. Quigg said that the unwillingness of Republicans to enroll publicly was shown by the fact that only \$3.81 Republicans had enrolled at the last registration in New-York County, while \$9.221 Democrats had enrolled. Republicans, he said, did not wish to be questioned about their party affliation, while the Democrats enrolled according to orders.

Mr. Quigg did not appoint the committee of seven last evening. It is expected that John Sabine Smith will be the chairman of the committee and do most of the work in drafting the amendments to the Election laws LOUIS LIEBMANN.

MUSIC CABINETS

MORE PRIMARY REFORM.

AMENDMENTS TO BE OFFERED TO THE ACT PASSED LAST SPRING.

THE LAW REGARDED AS CLUMSY IN ITS OPERA.

TION-OBJECTION TO THE DOUBLE PRIMARY.

important duties of the new Legislature will be

that of making needed amendments to the

Primary Referm law. The act has purified the

primary elections in many ways, but its authors'

recognize the fact that it has defects, and these

they will endeavor to cure by legislative action.

A circular letter has been issued by Elihu

Reot, Paul D. Cravath and William H. Hotch-

kiss, soliciting the opinions of men of every

political faith in regard to needed amendments.

Mr. Hotchkiss has expressed a desire that these

letters he addressed to him at No. 319 Main-

st., Buffalo. He was one of the men who framed

the Primary Reform law, and, therefore, has a

special personal interest in it. He has had a

conference with Governor-elect Roosevelt on

the subject of primary reform, and has received

assurances of Mr. Roosevelt's cordial wish that

an act may be formulated which shall greatly

Mr. Hotchkiss holds that the present act is

complicated and cumbrous in its operation, and

he especially objects to there being two official

primaries in the years when a Governor is to

be elected. One of these primaries is held in

June and one in September. Governor Black

suggested this double-barrelled primary system,

and the primary reformers accepted it, although

they did not like it. In practice, Mr. Hotchkiss

says, the June primary has proved useless, con-

fusing and expensive, and it is his opinion, as

well as that of many other ballot reformers, that

it should be abolished. In his judgment, it is

it should be abolished. In his judgment, it is said, there should be only one primary day.

The objection is made, however, that if there were only one day, and that in September, it would prevent the adoption of the Primary Reform law in cities and villages of less than fifty thousand population, that is cities of the third class, because of the fact that they take part in long Congressional and judicial contests in scattered districts. It has been suggested, and Mr. Hotchkiss says other primary reformers favor the scheme, that the Democratic and Republican primaries be held on the same day and in the same place, with a provision that the Democratic inspectors count the Democratic hallots and the Republican inspectors the Republican hallots. Then there is also a scheme to reduce the hours of the primary from fourteen to eight. Mr. Hotchkiss thinks that there are too many kinds of enrollment and too much expense attached to the enrollment.

TO DEAFT PROPOSED CHANGES.

A COMMITTEE OF SEVEN APPOINTED BY THE RE-

PUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A movement to secure amendments to the new

Primary Election law and to the general ballot law

was started at the monthly meeting of the Re-publican County Committee, which was held last

evening in the hall of the United Charities Building, in East Twenty-second-st. Congressman Lem-uel E. Quigg, president of the committee, came

ver from Washington to attend the meeting, and

after delivering a short lecture about the need of paying dues to meet the regular expenses of the

ommittee he spoke of the need of primary election

Mr. Quigg said that when the provisions of the

Primary Election law were being discussed at Al-

bany last winter the views of the regular Repub-

lican organization in this city were "somewhat os-

tentatiously disregarded." with the result that the law had worked badly in some respects, and needed

amendment. Party enrolment at the time of regis-

tration was secret in theory, but public in practice. The inspectors of election were sworn to secrecy.

but a man who enrolled told his politics in the presence of a waiting line of other voters, in the

party watchers, and he might as well go out and

post his political affiliation on the wall. Amend-ment of the law to secure secrecy of the enrolment

presence of a policeman, and in the presence of

improve the method of bolding primaries.

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